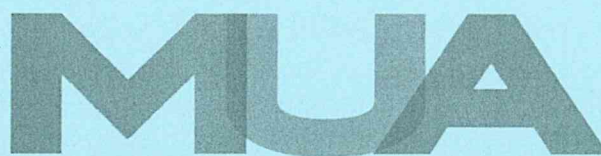


The
Management
University
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS - DECEMBER 2013

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 206: NGOS AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 13TH DECEMBER 2013

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question ONE is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question one carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

The WSI Civil Society WASH Fund supported community-based and non-government organisations to improve access to safe water and basic sanitation in Asia, the Pacific region and Sub-Saharan Africa. Selected through a competitive bidding process, 11 CSOs will provide 330,000 people with access to safe water and an additional 560,000 people with access to basic sanitation facilities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. In addition, 474 schools are expected to benefit from improved water, sanitation or hand-washing facilities. The design of the WSI Civil Society WASH fund was underpinned by the research undertaken in 2008 by the Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF) and the International Water Centre (IWC) that explored the potential for CSOs to contribute to the WSI. In particular, this research found that NGOs (or CSOs) have assisted widely in facilitating better access to WASH facilities for the poor. They have strong relationships with communities on which they can draw to facilitate this access, are adaptable and can play a range of roles including community mobilisation and facilitation, advocacy and can act as intermediaries between communities and governments or other stakeholders.

The design process was lengthy and as a result the fund was limited to an implementation timeframe of 13 months (implementation began in May 2010, with the budget measure expiring in June 2011). This limitation meant that the focus of the program was on CSOs with existing programs that had the potential to be rapidly scaled-up. The timeframe eventually proved too ambitious with all 11 CSOs requesting a no-cost extension through to December 2011. The Civil Society WASH Fund was supported by a panel of monitoring and evaluation advisors who were engaged for the duration of the fund to ensure high quality monitoring and evaluation processes were in place and, where necessary, provide technical support to recipient organisations. In November 2010 the MRP conducted an Independent Progress Report (IPR), the results of which were presented to AusAID in February 2011. The focus of the IPR was primarily to inform the design of a future fund and to this end 15 recommendations were documented.

Learning Fund of AUD\$150,000 was included in the Civil Society WASH Fund in order to improve the effectiveness of CSOs work through peer learning between participating CSOs and their local partners. This component of the fund was managed by an Australian NGO, WaterAid, who facilitated three regional events in Mozambique, Bangladesh and Australia. The Completion Report presented to AusAID in September 2011 reported that all participants in the learning events found them to be positive and useful, and that overall the learning fund had contributed to the growing evidence base for best practice in WASH. Through regular monitoring visits, the MRP were in a good position to be able to observe the strengths and weaknesses of the CSOs operating in the fund. Although not originally envisaged in the role of the MRP, along with the learning fund and the IPR, this has proved to be a valuable mechanism for identifying those aspects of the program that have worked well and those that warrant a change in emphasis or direction for a future fund. Two further documents have resulted from this work: a learning paper entitled *Innovations and Challenges to Civil Society Organisations Addressing the Enabling Environment for WASH Services for the Poor*, and a summary

snapshot note of common strengths and areas for improvement in CSO programs, both presented to AusAID and the CSOs in October 2011.

REQUIRED

- a) Explain main roles that WASH institutions play in the process of development from the perspective of a developing country. (8 Marks)
- b) Explain main importance of the Collaboration in the process of development. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain major roles of WASH partners in the process of development in developing countries. (8 Marks)
- d) Briefly explain major problems that can be faced by the above strategy. (3 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain ways in which regional development banks can assist in the process of development. (5 Marks)
- b) Briefly explain major challenges that face the private sector organizations in their contribution towards the development process. (10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

Write brief notes on the following:

- a) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). (4 Marks)
- b) Civil society organizations (CSOs). (4 Marks)
- c) Youth empowerment. (4 Marks)
- d) Development. (3 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain FIVE major challenges that development organizations face while working with the youth and the elderly members of the population in developing countries. (10 Marks)
- b) Discuss FIVE major factors that have led to the failure of agriculture in alleviating poverty in Kenya. (5 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain main challenges that made the Youth Enterprise Fund (YEP) not to lead to the lowering of unemployment in Kenya. (10 Marks)
- b) Propose ways in which organizations that are engaged in community development can contribute to the development of the communities they work in. (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Evaluate major criticisms and counter criticisms that NGOs face in Kenya today (15 Marks)

